



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Burundi, Republic of (BI)

Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable Food-Insecure Populations

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200655
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	556,853
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	541,259
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	406,428

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	June 05, 2014
Planned Start Date	July 01, 2014
Actual Start Date	July 01, 2014
Project End Date	December 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	36,320,417
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	802,500
Direct Support Costs	12,584,832
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	15,482,024
Indirect Support Costs	4,563,285
Total	69,753,058

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	16,264
Actual Commodities 2015	9,364
Total Approved Commodities	36,971

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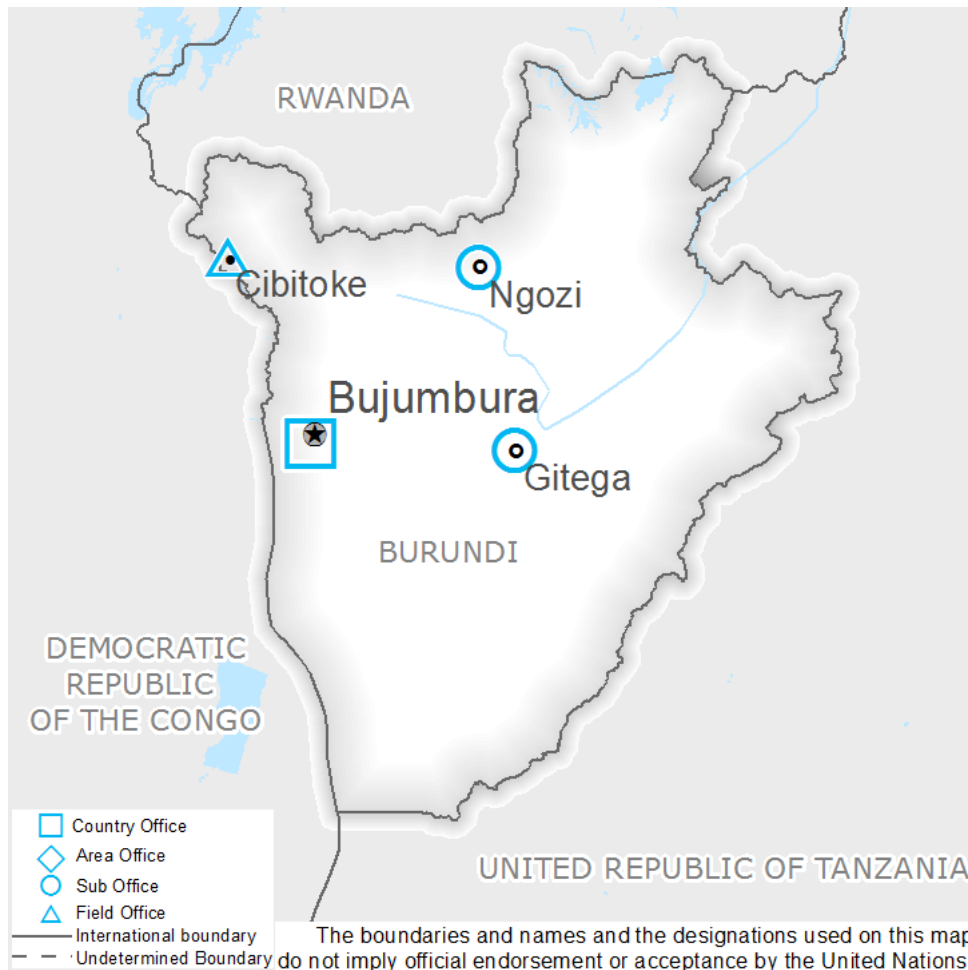
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Burundi is a resource-poor, low-income, food deficit country. According to the 2014-2015 IFPRI Global Hunger Index (GHI) report, the country has the highest levels of hunger in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is ranked last, at position 76, with a global hunger index score of 35.6. The 2015 UNDP Human Development Report ranked Burundi 184 out of 188 countries. Poverty is widespread, with 90-95 percent of the population living on less than USD 2 per day, particularly in rural areas.

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy, and it accounts for approximately 35 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 90 percent of the population's income. Subsistence farmers, who depend heavily on their crop production to meet their food and income needs, dominate agricultural sector. To complicate this situation, rapid population growth (2.8 percent in 2012), has resulted in the highest population density in Africa (310 inhabitants per square kilometre). As a result of the demand for land, the poorest and most vulnerable communities generally depend on and often live on marginal lands.

The ongoing socio-political crisis linked to the recent general and Presidential elections has worsened the socio-economic situation in the country. In 2015, the prevailing insecurity has resulted in both internal and external displacements, and more than 200,000 Burundians have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. The currency exchange rate has dropped and foreign aid, which accounts for about half of Burundi's national budget, has been significantly scaled back or suspended entirely by donors concerned with the political impasse.

As a consequence, food security and nutrition indicators have worsened over the last six months, since the political crisis started. An emergency food security assessment (EFSA) carried out in six provinces (Bujumbura Mairie,

Bujumbura Rural, Makamba, Kirundo, Rumonge and Cibitoke) in October found that 19.5 percent of households are food insecure. Of these, 18.5 percent are moderately food insecure and 1 percent severely food insecure. The assessment also found poor global acute malnutrition (GAM) in Bujumbura Rural (7 percent) and Rumonge (5.5 percent). In addition, the average national stunting prevalence is as high as 49.6 percent, and most provinces in the north and east of the country have even higher rates ranging between 50 and 60 percent.

Even if insecurity and violence have decreased recently, the crisis and its socio-economic consequences have already generated new humanitarian needs that require urgent attention from the immediate to medium term. For instance, there will be a need to facilitate the return and reintegration of the two hundred thousand Burundians who are currently seeking refuge in neighbouring countries. Furthermore, the El Nino phenomenon threatening the East-African region, and a possible unfavorable socio-political context in neighbouring DR Congo, due to the upcoming elections, may further increase humanitarian needs in the country.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP and other actors are supporting the government's efforts to improve food security and nutrition in the country within the framework of the Burundian multi-sectoral strategic plan to fight food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP interventions' strategy is also in aligned with the government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II (2012 - 2016) promoting a progressive shift from humanitarian interventions to longer-term objectives to address some of the root causes of food insecurity.

Based on the prevailing socio-political and economic context, WFP strives to meet urgent food needs of the most vulnerable populations through the provision of life-saving food assistance, while improving communities' capacity to cope with shocks through recovery activities enhancing community resilience. WFP uses a combination of assistance transfer modalities for better results, including by supporting production and boosting local economic activity.

In 2015, one of the great achievements is the effective implementation of a home grown school feeding project with the related purchase-for-progress (P4P) intervention. Through these projects, USD 3.7 million was injected into the local economy, improving the living conditions and incomes of smallholder farmers participating in the project. Other key achievements included: the improvement of the feedback and complaints mechanisms, linked to voucher transfer for assistance to refugees; and, the introduction of the cash transfer modality in the refugee programme to allow refugees have access to fresh food. The feedback and complaints mechanisms were improved by introducing the use of smartphones for a quick reporting and feedback. The introduction of fresh food allowed the refugees to diversify their diet. Preparations for the introduction and complementary use of the electronic vouchers (WFP SCOPE platform) and biometric verifications at distributions are well advanced. It is anticipated that this innovative approach coupled with more regular reporting by both WFP and UNHCR will ensure the more efficient use of resources, thereby enhancing both accountability and transparency.

WFP also introduced an innovation approach consisting of combining the prevention of stunting programme with food for assets creation activities by providing a package of critical products and services to vulnerable households and individuals with the aim to prevent stunting and tackle food insecurity at the same time. However, the implementation of this integrated intervention was limited in certain areas because, with a strained resourcing situation, the country office had to prioritize the available resources for the vulnerable people affected by the then prevailing socio-political turmoil. If resources and security condition allow, WFP plans to scale up this innovation approach that promotes the integration and complementarity of FFA activities with household and community resilience building and nutrition while connecting beneficiaries to local market.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	70,491	72,859	143,350
Children (5-18 years)	225,938	226,750	452,688
Adults (18 years plus)	97,231	97,675	194,906
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	393,660	397,284	790,944

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	4,487	302	1,199	874	96	6,959
Single Country IR-EMOP	798	128	259	0	0	1,185
Single Country PRRO	5,789	440	1,849	1,132	154	9,364
Total Food Distributed in 2015	11,074	871	3,307	2,006	250	17,508

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

This protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) was in place to meet the life-saving needs of Congolese refugees living in camps, rebuild and establish the livelihoods of Burundian expelled migrants from Tanzania to help and facilitate their integration into host communities, and assist vulnerable food insecure households facing food crisis or sudden shocks. It also provided nutritional assistance for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children below 5 years, pregnant and lactating women.

WFP provided food assistance to refugees using food or cash-based transfers (vouchers) with the aim of improving or stabilising their food consumption (Strategic Objective 1). WFP planned voucher and food distributions to refugees based on the availability of resources for the different transfer modalities.

Through the targeted food distribution component, WFP addressed the needs of food-insecure households affected by the destruction caused by torrential rains in the south of the country. It also assisted internally displaced people (IDP) and other vulnerable populations affected by insecurity linked with the 2015 general elections, with a view to stabilizing their food consumption (Strategic Objective 1).

The school meals intervention targeted schoolchildren in the four provinces with the highest concentrations of returnees and expelled migrants (Ruyigi, Rutana, Makamba, Bururi), and sought to safeguard child nutrition; allow returnee and expelled migrant households to resume livelihoods in their areas of return; reduce the risk of children being withdrawn from school; and provide a safety net to households with school-age children (Strategic Objective 2).

WFP provided nutritional assistance for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5 in Rutana and Ruyigi provinces where the global acute malnutrition rates are high. WFP also provided protection rations to household members of beneficiaries enrolled in the programme to minimize sharing of nutrition rations. The assistance was aimed at reducing undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among targeted children aged 6 - 59 months and PLW (Strategic Objective 2).

Through institutional feeding, WFP provided a safety net for vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied children, orphans, handicapped people and the elderly, hosted in social institutions (Strategic Objective 2).

Food assistance for assets (FFA) targeted vulnerable, agriculture-based and food-insecure populations in provinces hosting refugees and with high concentrations of returnees and expelled migrants. Through this assistance, WFP sought to ensure adequate food consumption and improve access to community assets and basic services (Strategic Objective 2).

WFP's activities under this operation are aligned with the Government of Burundi's Poverty Reduction Strategy 2012 - 2016 (CSLP II).

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Vulnerable people affected by the ongoing socio-political crisis included internally displaced people (IDP) and households whose food insecurity was accentuated by their inability to produce and harvest food as a result of the violence, and therefore resorted to negative coping mechanisms including the sale of immature crops. As a result of the violence in the capital Bujumbura and other areas, many households sought refuge in provinces bordering the neighbouring countries, namely Kirundo in the north and Makamba in the south, where they could easily cross the border should the situation deteriorate further. Urban displacements were also noted in Bujumbura Mairie, particularly for street children who fled troubled areas and sought refuge in charity institutions. Beneficiary targeting was based on a community participatory approach. The criteria used for the registration of beneficiaries included household land access, displacement, hosting of IDPs, the vulnerability of the household head (children or the elderly without income sources). The assistance was twofold: WFP provided unconditional targeted food distributions (included under General Distributions in Tables 2 and 3) to IDPs and vulnerable households in the three most conflict-affected provinces (Kirundo, Makamba and Bujumbura Mairie), aiming to meet the beneficiaries' urgent food needs, and to prevent moderate acute malnutrition in PLW and children under 6-23 months in Kirundo

and Makamba provinces. The prevention of moderate acute malnutrition was not originally planned but was included to mitigate the deteriorating nutrition situation. In Bujumbura Mairie, targeted distributions were done through social institutions, while in Makamba and Kirundo, food assistance was distributed through communities. Provision of food assistance to the vulnerable households in the crisis-affected provinces was affected by resourcing shortfalls. Targeted food distribution rations consisted of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, while the ration for prevention of acute malnutrition consisted of SuperCereal, SuperCereal Plus, vegetable oil and sugar. The number of people assisted through targeted food distributions was higher than planned, because the food security situation quickly deteriorated and more people were therefore targeted. Despite this, the operation continued to face serious resource constraints, which resulted in the reduction of feeding days from 30 days to 15 days in the September food distributions.

Congolese refugees hosted in four camps and in transit centres were assisted using both food and cash-based transfers (vouchers). Beneficiaries received cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt or purchased these commodities using vouchers. Following a study carried out in June 2014, which concluded the need to diversify the household rations, WFP provided a cash transfer of USD 3 per person per month for the purchase of fresh foods such as tomatoes, bananas, cabbage, eggplant, leek, dried or smoked fish. This amount was deducted from the monthly value of the voucher. Through both modalities, WFP and its partners ensured that a full ration of 2,100 kcal was provided daily to each refugee. Beneficiaries received in-kind food, when resource shortfalls affected cash-based transfers. WFP distributed SuperCereal to complement the ration. Following the postponement of elections in DRC and the worsening security in Burundi, the influx of Congolese refugees significantly decreased and therefore fewer refugees than planned were assisted in 2015.

Burundian returnees and migrants expelled from Tanzania were hosted in peace villages by the government. Peace villages have been set up by the government to host returnees whose parents or grandparents had fled Burundi in the sixties and seventies, and had died in exile without telling their children where they came from in Burundi. Due to chronic food insecurity in the villages resulting from limited access to land and employment opportunities in Rutana Province (south-east), the government, through the local administration, requested WFP to assist them along with host communities. WFP initiated food assistance for assets (FFA) activities aimed at enhancing resilience to sudden shocks and as part of re-integrating the returnees. FFA beneficiaries received cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. The intervention was commended by beneficiaries and local authorities who requested WFP to expand the initiative to other areas facing similar conditions. However, resource constraints hampered the expansion of the programme, hence the low achievement. It is worth noting that the cash-based transfers planned under FFA could not be implemented in 2015 due to lack of funding.

A school feeding project implemented in the south-eastern provinces with high concentrations of returnees provided primary school children from returnee and host populations with hot meals composed of cereals, pulses, oil and salt. Due to unavailability of resources, school feeding rations were reduced, in order to stretch available food stocks. As the poor resource situation persisted, the duration of assistance was reduced from nine and a half months to six months, and finally the project was suspended in June 2015. WFP is planning to integrate this component in the country programme and shift the focus towards a home grown school feeding model that supports local production and smallholder farmer's access to markets.

Moderate acute malnourished PLW and children under the age of 5 were assisted through health centres with a supplementary food ration consisting of SuperCereal Plus, RUSF, SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar. In January 2015, the malnourished children received available SuperCereal Plus. After SuperCereal Plus stocks were depleted, WFP provided ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF). PLWs received SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Three provinces (Ngozi, Ruyigi and Rutana) were prioritized for their high levels of acute malnutrition. To increase the effectiveness of the intervention on the children, their families received protection rations consisting of cereals and pulses to avoid intra-household sharing.

Prevention of moderate acute malnutrition targeting PLWs and children aged 6-23 months was implemented in Makamba and Kirundo Provinces which were seriously affected by the socio-political crisis. They received a daily ration consisting of SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Implementation of the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition was delayed because WFP was unable to identify a suitable partner because of the limited capacity among local NGOs and the high cost of using international NGOs. The implementation started in December, hence very little food was distributed.

Vulnerable groups including orphans, unaccompanied children, the elderly, and people with disabilities hosted in social institutions countrywide were also assisted; they received a food ration composed of cereals, pulses, oil and salt.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	266,202	275,057	541,259	199,963	206,465	406,428	75.1%	75.1%	75.1%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	47,122	48,583	95,705	35,359	36,579	71,938	75.0%	75.3%	75.2%
Children (5-18 years)	100,604	107,250	207,854	75,596	80,473	156,069	75.1%	75.0%	75.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	118,476	119,224	237,700	89,008	89,413	178,421	75.1%	75.0%	75.1%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	19,699	20,354	40,053	19,996	20,647	40,643	101.5%	101.4%	101.5%
Returnees	10,648	11,002	21,650	27,995	28,905	56,900	262.9%	262.7%	262.8%
Residents	235,855	243,701	479,556	151,972	156,913	308,885	64.4%	64.4%	64.4%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	83,000	40,000	83,000	131,519	30,670	162,187	158.5%	76.7%	195.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	115,000	-	115,000	100,065	-	100,065	87.0%	-	87.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	180,000	80,000	180,000	15,200	-	15,200	8.4%	-	8.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	92,000	-	92,000	79,218	-	79,218	86.1%	-	86.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	-	-	-	22,078	-	22,078	-	-	-

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	7,840	8,160	16,000	15,579	16,086	31,665	198.7%	197.1%	197.9%
Inpatients receiving food assistance	1,476	1,524	3,000	380	392	772	25.7%	25.7%	25.7%
Total participants	9,316	9,684	19,000	15,959	16,478	32,437	171.3%	170.2%	170.7%
Total beneficiaries	40,676	42,324	83,000	79,795	82,392	162,187	196.2%	194.7%	195.4%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	58,420	56,580	115,000	50,833	49,232	100,065	87.0%	87.0%	87.0%
Total participants	58,420	56,580	115,000	50,833	49,232	100,065	87.0%	87.0%	87.0%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total beneficiaries	58,420	56,580	115,000	50,833	49,232	100,065	87.0%	87.0%	87.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	18,000	18,000	36,000	1,520	1,520	3,040	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%
Total participants	18,000	18,000	36,000	1,520	1,520	3,040	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%
Total beneficiaries	90,000	90,000	180,000	7,478	7,722	15,200	8.3%	8.6%	8.4%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	6,600	6,660	13,260	6,273	6,330	12,603	95.0%	95.0%	95.0%
Children (24-59 months)	3,240	3,500	6,740	3,080	3,327	6,407	95.1%	95.1%	95.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	11,000	11,000	-	7,396	7,396	-	67.2%	67.2%
Total beneficiaries	42,040	49,960	92,000	36,091	43,127	79,218	85.8%	86.3%	86.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	-	-	-	5,625	5,671	11,296	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (6-23 months)	-	-	-	-	10,782	10,782	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	5,625	16,453	22,078	-	-	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	3,602	1,755	48.7%
Corn Soya Blend	1,108	1,042	94.0%
Corn Soya Milk	-	0	-
Iodised Salt	137	94	68.5%
Maize	4,744	2,605	54.9%
Maize Meal	5,725	3,167	55.3%
Peas	-	43	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	166	89	54.0%
Rice	-	17	-
Rice Soya Blend	-	1	-
Split Peas	-	51	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Sugar	59	60	101.4%
Vegetable Oil	723	440	60.9%
Total	16,264	9,364	57.6%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	904,314	-
Voucher	7,685,000	2,574,376	33.5%
Total	7,685,000	3,478,690	45.3%

Story Worth Telling

In the months since Burundi's crisis began, 52-year-old Marie Nikobambona has struggled to meet the basic needs of her six children.

Abandoned by her husband nearly three years ago, Marie had been providing for her family by crossing the border into neighboring Rwanda to work as a casual laborer. That has no longer been possible since the crisis worsened, however, as the traditional back-and-forth movement across the border has been restricted amid an exodus of Burundian refugees into Rwanda.

Marie lives in Kiyonza village, in Bugabira commune in the northern province of Kirundo, one of the areas of Burundi that has been most seriously affected by the ongoing crisis. Thousands of families have, like Marie's, lost access to their livelihoods or to affordable food in markets.

In the wake of the socio-political unrest that characterized the election period, the humanitarian community conducted an inter-agency assessment to determine the extent and nature of those humanitarian needs. The team identified around 15,000 food-insecure households in need of food assistance in Kirundo province – including Marie Nikobambona's family. In July, WFP distributed around 1,148 mt of food to those families, providing a three-month supply of maize, beans, oil and salt.

"I am deeply grateful to WFP for this assistance, without which I am not sure I would have stayed here," she said, adding that she had been thinking of moving to the refugee camp in Rwanda.

For Marie, the food assistance is allowing her to stay home and focus on finding new ways to provide for her family. She plans to start growing vegetables in the nearby Rubuga marshland, and if the harvest is good, she hopes to sell part of her crop to buy a goat.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

At the time of reporting, there was no data for the FFA projects in Rutana as the three months assistance ended in November and no post distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted during this period.

In the refugee camps, WFP and partners have made steady progress towards gender equality. In the majority of the households, women made decisions on the utilization of food assistance. All women project committee members were trained on their roles as committee members, overall project management and the distribution process. Nevertheless, monitoring data shows there is room for improvement in terms of the proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of the food management committees, which dropped in 2015. WFP will increase its engagement with partners to reach refugees and their leaders on the importance of increasing and maintaining the proportion of women in the food management committees.

In Kirundo and Makamba, which were affected by the socio-political crisis, all women project committee members were trained on their roles as committee members, project management and the food distribution procedures. However, the proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions in the food management committees was lower than the target. This is attributed to the urgency in setting up food distributions for the households affected by the ongoing crisis, which did not allow adequate time for setting up committees taking into account the gender requirements. In Rutana, where FFA is implemented targeting the host communities and returnee households, the proportion of women in leadership positions in the committees was also low. This could perhaps be explained by the

fact that traditionally, women are not culturally encouraged to assume leadership roles. WFP will increase sensitization and training activities to empower communities on the importance of increasing the proportion of women in the committees. The sensitization activities will be supported by WFP staff dedicated to gender and protection.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>35.00	35.00		27.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	>40.00	0.00		3.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>RUTANA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>45.00			
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>65.00	61.00		70.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	>60.00	0.00		88.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>RUTANA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>55.00			
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>0.00	4.00		3.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	>0.00	0.00		9.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>RUTANA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>0.00			
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	60.00		50.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD) , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11</i>		0.00		46.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>RUTANA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.11</i>	>60.00	45.00		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11</i>	>60.00	0.00		100.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>RUTANA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.11</i>	>60.00	100.00		

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

As mentioned, there was no data for the FFA projects in Rutana. In addition, there was no baseline survey carried out in Kirundo, the latest follow-up results are from a PDM conducted in October before the assistance ended in November 2015.

The proportion of assisted people who were informed about the programme in the refugee camps was low. While the majority reported they knew who is included and what people receive, fewer people knew where people can complain. WFP and partners set up complaints and feedback desks in each distribution site in the refugee camps and in the crisis-affected provinces of Kirundo and Makamba to handle any complaints that arose during distributions. Furthermore, smart phones were introduced to enhance beneficiaries' reporting of complaints or problems encountered at the distribution sites.

WFP will work to further increase awareness on who is included, what people will receive and where people can complain. In addition, starting January 2016, WFP will enhance monitoring of food distribution processes by ensuring that at least 10 percent distribution sites are monitored on a monthly basis using smart phones for data collection purposes.

None of the interviewed beneficiaries reported safety concerns on their way to and from or while at the distribution sites. This is possibly because the distribution sites were located near their homesteads and there was adequate security at the distribution sites. In Kirundo and Makamba Provinces, WFP worked with the local administration and partners to identify distribution sites close to beneficiaries' homesteads (less than 3 kilometers) and ensure safety to and from and at the distribution sites. WFP ensured that the distributions begun as early as possible to allow beneficiaries to go back home before nightfall. WFP also assisted urban Congolese refugees who sought protection in the refugee camps during the election related instability. In refugee camps, the positive safety results can be attributed to a regulated access to the camp-based market fairs, which are closely guarded by government security forces.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>80.00	37.00		37.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	>80.00	0.00		23.20
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	98.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	>90.00	0.00		96.80
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>80.00	17.00		26.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	>80.00	0.00		6.30
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	98.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	>90.00	0.00		97.70
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>80.00	54.00		34.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	>80.00	0.00		15.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site <i>BURUNDI, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	98.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site <i>KIRUNDO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10</i>	>90.00	0.00		97.20

Outputs

WFP continued to meet the food gaps of the most food insecure population, treat moderate acute malnutrition and support vulnerable host communities and returnee households to enhance resilience to sudden shocks and to facilitate returnees' reintegration and peace consolidation. The ongoing socio-political unrest, which started in April 2015, resulted in an increase in the number of people requiring humanitarian food assistance, consequently, the number of people supported surpassed the planned number as WFP had to prioritize assistance for vulnerable households affected by the crisis.

As part of strengthening the emergency management capacity of government and partner staff to better respond to emergencies, WFP trained Burundian Red Cross staff in targeting, distribution processes and the complaints and feedback mechanism. The training was conducted at the onset of the emergency related to the socio-political crisis.

Voucher transfers continued for refugees under this operation until end of October 2015 when resource constraints necessitated a shift back to food distributions. However, cash for fresh food continued to be distributed alongside in-kind food distributions. The refugee population reached was lower than planned as the anticipated influx of Congolese refugees did not materialize following the worsening security conditions in Burundi and the postponement of the general elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

WFP continued to provide a protection ration to households of assisted moderate acute malnourished PLW and children under 5 to avoid intra-household sharing and enhance the effectiveness of treatment. In addition to the provision of nutritional assistance for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, WFP supported the transportation of non-food items to the health facilities. The proportion of people exposed to nutrition messaging related to treatment of acute malnutrition was high overall. Caregivers first received nutrition education and counselling in the health centres prior to collecting their rations. As part of building the capacity of health workers in the implementation of nutrition activities, district health staff were trained on new nutrition products and the revised National Protocol for Nutrition.

In response to the findings of the rapid assessments and concerns over the deteriorating nutrition status of children in the crisis-affected provinces, WFP implemented prevention of acute malnutrition through targeting PLW and children aged 6-23 months in Bugabira, Busoni and Kirundo communes of Kirundo province, and in Nyanza-Lac district in Makamba province. The intervention, which started in December 2015 is planned to cover a period of three months. The number of beneficiaries assisted under this intervention was not reached because of the limited capacity among local NGOs and the high costs of using international NGOs. In addition, at the time of reporting, the intervention had only been implemented for one month.

FFA activities were initiated to support the reintegration of returnees and expellees hosted in peace villages and foster cohesion between them and the host communities in Rutana province. The project allowed beneficiaries not only to meet their food needs during times of food insecurity, but also equipped the communities with productive and sustainable assets including feeder roads and improved and protected arable land. The rehabilitated feeder roads facilitated communities' access to social infrastructures including schools, health centres, and markets. The arable land was rehabilitated and prepared for the planting season 2016 A (December 2015-January 2016). In addition, host communities were involved in the protection of forests against bushfires, which is a common occurrence during the dry season (July-August). It is worth noting that due to a shortage in soil-fixing grass, planned outputs related to control of soil erosion were not implemented. Instead, host communities rehabilitated another road. Programme implementation was coupled with sensitization on the maintenance of assets rehabilitated

School feeding targeting returnee children in the south-east continued, but resource constraints continued to affect the implementation of the programme. In January 2015, based on the high level of food insecurity and in order to

maximize impact, the country office prioritized schools in Rutana and Ruyigi Provinces, which had fewer schoolchildren for assistance. In April, the funding situation improved, which allowed resumption of the programme in other schools in Makamba and Bururi provinces, which continued until June. Fewer children than planned were reached because the enrolment was lower than initially estimated. Despite the strained resourcing situation, all planned schools were assisted.

The number of vulnerable people hosted in social institutions increased as insecurity and violence related to the socio-political crisis worsened. Therefore, WFP increased its assistance for the vulnerable people upon request by the social institutions. The majority of the new arrivals at the institutions were mainly unaccompanied children who fled troubled zones in Bujumbura and joined these institutions.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of people trained	individual	20	20	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	2	100.0
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	239	189	79.0
Kilometers of firewall cultivated around forest areas	Km	7	5	74.3
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	100	113	113.0
SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	49	79	161.2
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	26,406	26,406	100.0
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	26,406	26,406	100.0
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	130	130	100.0

Outcomes

The urgency of provision of lifesaving food assistance to populations affected by the socio-political crisis did not allow the establishment of baseline data for later impact measurement for activities in Kirundo and Makamba provinces.

The combination of the socio-political crisis, above-average food prices, limited labour opportunities, low food stocks and below average crop sales from Season B (June-July) harvests continued to have a negative impact on the food security situation of most vulnerable households across the country. In Kirundo, one of the most affected provinces, the proportion of households with poor food consumption score (FCS) was 3.75 percent. PDM reports indicate that beneficiaries shared their food entitlements with neighbours. As the socio-political crisis worsened, the majority of the households in Kirundo and other crisis-affected provinces faced serious challenges in food access as markets had been disrupted and food prices had increased significantly. A Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) carried out in Kirundo and Makamba provinces in June 2015 found that the proportion of households with poor FCS was 10 percent. Results from the emergency food security assessment (EFSA) conducted in October in these two

provinces indicate a significant improvement in the food security situation. This was attributed to food assistance provided to vulnerable households affected by the socio-political crisis.

In the refugee camps the proportion of households with poor FCS remained relatively stable, with a only a slight increase observed, particularly in the case of female headed households. The introduction of cash transfers for purchase of fresh foods contributed to the slight increase in food diversity and reduced the resale and exchange of food. The post distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in June 2014 before the introduction of the cash transfer modality indicated that 76 percent of the food received was consumed by the households, while the December 2015 PDM results showed that food consumed by households had increased by 4 percent.

In 2015, the emergency preparedness and response capacity index (EPCI) was not measured. The country office plans to measure it in 2016.

The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition targeting PLW and children under 5 was successful as the results largely surpassed the targets set at the planning phase. The slight decrease in the recovery rate and increase in default and non-response rates between the base values and latest follow-up values was caused by new admissions who came in following the extension of the programme to 30 additional health centres in Rutana and Ruyigi provinces. Additional health facilities were included in the programme to reduce the distance and time taken by women to get to the health centres providing nutrition support. It is worth noting that health staff in the new health facilities had not yet received training on the implementation of the nutrition assistance interventions at the time of reporting.

Outcome indicators for the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition could not be measured as the operation started in December. Results will be measured in 2016.

Overall, the school feeding programme in south-eastern provinces attracted children to schools, hence the enrolment improved in 2015 as compared to 2014. Despite this, the retention rate of both boys and girls decreased because of the insecurity linked to the 2015 presidential elections, which resulted in children dropping out of school as their families fled their homes to neighbouring countries or moved to safer areas within the country. Eastern provinces catalyzed the enrolment of boys and girls in assisted schools, improving it even further as compared to last year. With the upsurge of socio-political unrest towards the end of April 2015, a number of school children left school as their parents fled the country or moved to safer areas. That is the reason why the retention rate decreased as compared to last year's.

Although food assistance was provided to vulnerable returnees hosted in peace villages and their host communities to help them meet their food needs while creating or rehabilitating community assets, the country office did not have sufficient staff and resources available to conduct a baseline and an end line surveys in order to measure the results. Also, taking into consideration the short period and scope of the project, the country office prioritized other projects for performance measurement.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<2.00		-	3.75
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<1.00		-	1.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<1.00		-	6.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>4.75		-	4.80
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.00		-	4.60
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.00		-	4.90
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>GD SITES KIRUNDO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=15.00		-	13.12
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>GD SITES MAKAMBA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<2.00		-	1.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GD SITES MAKAMBA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<1.00		-	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GD SITES MAKAMBA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<1.00		-	1.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>GD SITES MAKAMBA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.00		-	5.02
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>GD SITES MAKAMBA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.00		-	4.93
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>GD SITES MAKAMBA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>5.00		-	5.06
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>GD SITES MAKAMBA , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=15.00		-	11.04
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<1.00	0.45	-	4.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<1.00	1.20	-	6.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	<0.00	0.00	-	2.70
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>4.50	4.24	-	4.70
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>4.50	4.25	-	4.60
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	>4.50	4.23	-	4.80
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM , Base value: 2014.06 WFP programme monitoring PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM</i>	=9.00	9.37	-	13.75
National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies				
EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index				
<i>BURUNDI , Project End Target: 2016.12 Focus Group discussions , Base value: 2014.09 Joint survey Focus group discussions</i>	=2.60	2.20	-	-
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2016.12 Reports , Base value: 2014.06 WFP survey Standardized Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.07 Secondary data Reports</i>	=95.00	93.50	-	87.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2016.12 Reports , Base value: 2014.04 WFP survey Standardized survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.07 Secondary data Reports</i>	=95.00	91.33	-	87.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2016.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.04 WFP survey Standardized Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.07 Secondary data Reports</i>	=6.00	2.00	-	3.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2016.12 Survey , Base value: 2014.04 WFP survey Standardized Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.07 Secondary data Reports</i>	=6.00	2.00	-	3.00
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEALTH CENTERS , Project End Target: 2016.12 Reports , Base value: 2014.01 WFP programme monitoring Cooperating Partner Reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data Reports</i>	>75.00	93.00	-	91.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEALTH CENTERS , Project End Target: 2016.12 Cooperating Partners Report , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data Cooperating Partner Report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data Cooperating Partners Reports</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEALTH CENTERS , Project End Target: 2016.12 Reports , Base value: 2014.01 Secondary data Cooperating Partner reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data Reports</i>	<15.00	2.00	-	5.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEALTH CENTERS , Project End Target: 2016.12 Reports , Base value: 2014.01 Secondary data Cooperating Partner Report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data Reports</i>	<10.00	2.00	-	4.00
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEALTH CENTERS , Project End Target: 2016.12 Monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring</i>	>66.00		-	61.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>WFP_ASSISTED HEALTH CENTERS , Project End Target: 2016.12 Reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data Reports</i>	>50.00		-	70.00
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>WFP_BSF_SITES , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM</i>	>66.00		-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>WFP_BSF_SITES , Project End Target: 2016.12 PDM</i>	>70.00		-	-

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

The operation was implemented in line with the Government of Burundi's food security and nutrition strategy and implemented in full collaboration with national authorities.

Despite the socio-political unrest that hindered WFP's full presence in the field, capacity development and sensitization activities were undertaken for local authorities and members of the communities involved in programme implementation aimed to ensure sustainability and ownership of programmes. With a view to ensuring proper alignment of nutrition interventions with the National Protocol for Nutrition, WFP in cooperation with PRONIANUT (Programme National Intégré d'Alimentation et de Nutrition) organized three training sessions in June and July for 253 health care providers, heads of health centers, health promotion technicians, and health district nutrition focal points in Rutana, Ruyigi and Ngozi on the revised National Protocol for Nutrition, the new nutrition products to be used and reporting. In addition to the promotion of effective programme implementation aligned with the National Protocol for Nutrition, WFP aimed to ensure local health authorities' involvement for progressive ownership of programme.

WFP also provided support to the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the preparation of the harmonized contingency plan for the preparation and response to emergencies in the country. In the same line, WFP continued to work with the Government's National Geographic Institute (IGEBU) to establish a community early warning system aimed to foster resilience in disaster-prone areas. It is worth noting that capacity building activities with the National Platform were limited, due to the ongoing socio-political crisis.

FFA activities implemented in Rutana were coupled with sensitization of the participants and local administration on the maintenance of rehabilitated community assets.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Directed multilateral and multilateral contributions, as well as carryover stocks from 2014, enabled the implementation of the operation. Donors responded positively to the increased needs resulting from the socio-political crisis. Concerted efforts by the humanitarian community in needs assessments and response planning were also crucial for the success of the operation.

The Government of Burundi through its decentralized structures actively participated in programme planning and implementation. It contributed human resources and technical support, particularly in the implementation of assistance for refugees, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and the school feeding programmes.

Overall, resource limitations affected the implementation of some programmes. Food assistance for assets and school feeding programme activities were underfunded and therefore implementation was limited.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Belgium	0	532	456
France	0	575	510
MULTILATERAL	0	547	1,530
Norway	0	621	591
Switzerland	0	232	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	917	755
USA	2,120	976	1,929

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Total	2,120	4,401	5,771

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Food was procured from either local, regional or international suppliers depending on availability and cost, guided by the principle of cost effectiveness. Food procured from the local market was purchased from local traders.

In order to minimize lead times so as to ensure timely delivery of food to beneficiaries, WFP favoured the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) established in the region. About 68 percent food distributed was procured using the GCMF.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	500	0	20	820
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	607	934
Iodised Salt	0	189	0	0
Maize	0	0	0	2,868
Maize Meal	0	0	745	0
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	60	154
Split Peas	0	0	200	0
Sugar	0	0	0	61
Vegetable Oil	0	0	50	275
Total	500	189	1,682	5,113

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

In 2015, WFP used commercial and WFP-owned truck fleets to transport food commodities within Burundi. The main challenge in the transportation of food commodities was linked to the nature of the operation - many delivery points and small quantities of food to be delivered especially for the nutrition interventions and the school feeding programme. As a result, private transporters were reluctant to deliver small quantities of food to many distribution points, and this sometimes created delays in programme implementation, in addition to creating pressure on the WFP fleet.

To overcome this, WFP combined different destinations for the delivery of food commodities using one truck, even though this was not cost effective. Furthermore, WFP bought Land Cruiser pick-ups, which can deliver small quantities of food and can access areas that WFP trucks cannot access.

Post-Delivery Losses

Post-delivery losses mainly occurred during distributions by cooperating partners. They were minimal however, thanks to sustained follow-up and concerted efforts by the logistics and programme Units. Logistics staff closely monitored expiration dates and ensured that the principle of "first in-first out" was observed. To minimise losses incurred during distributions in the future, WFP will continue to train cooperating partners in proper commodity handling.

Detailed post-delivery loss information will be provided in the Report on Post-Delivery Losses for the Period 1 January - 31 December 2015, presented to the WFP Executive Board in June 2016.

Management

Partnerships

Under this operation, strong partnerships with various national and international organizations allowed the successful implementation of planned activities. Partners included the Government's Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, and the National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (ONPRA) in the Ministry of Interior, the Burundian Red Cross, UNHCR, International Rescue Committee (IRC), World Vision International (WVI), CARITAS Burundi, and various community-based organizations.

WFP partnered with the Burundian Red Cross to deliver general rations and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition to the vulnerable populations affected by the socio-political crisis in Kirundo and Makamba provinces.

Food assistance for refugees was provided by WFP in coordination with ONPRA and UNHCR to ensure that the food needs of the Congolese refugees were met. The food assistance through both in-kind and voucher transfer modalities was provided to refugees in cooperation with CARITAS Burundi, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Burundian Red Cross. While CARITAS Burundi distributed vouchers and SuperCereal in camps and supervised fairs activities, IRC and the Burundian Red Cross provided hot meals to asylum seekers in Cishemere and Kajaga transit centers. The Banque Commerciale du Burundi (BANCOBU) was the main financial service provider delivering funds to refugees for the purchase of fresh foods. Funds were transferred into beneficiaries' accounts and the cash distributed to beneficiaries by the service provider's staff in the refugee camps. While WFP provided food assistance to refugees, UNHCR and ONPRA were responsible for the overall functioning of the camps and protection aspects. UNHCR also provided non-food items (NFIs) to refugees, although funding constraints impeded them to provide the planned quantities of NFIs.

FFA activities were implemented by WFP in partnership with World Vision. World Vision supervised the implementation of asset creation activities and distributed food.

The Diocesan Organizations for Development partnered with WFP, food management committees and the communal directorates of education in the implementation of the school feeding programme in the south-east province.

The Diocesan Organizations for Development also partnered with WFP in the implementation of institutional feeding across the country. The majority of these organizations transported food from WFP warehouses to the social institutions, stored and distributed the food.

WFP and the Ministry of Health partnered in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in Rutana, Ruyigi and Ngozi Provinces. Health districts which are the decentralized structures of the Ministry of Health were responsible for the overall management of the programme including supervision of nutrition screening, food distribution, and reporting at health center level.

In general, partnerships were built in a way that both parties contributed resources and expertise, thus jointly participating to the achievement of the desired goals.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	9	3	1	2

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>RUTANA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100,000.00	17,623.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BURUNDI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>RUTANA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>		1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>RUTANA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2016.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	17.00

Lessons Learned

Convening regular meetings during the implementation of nutrition interventions enhanced the coordination of nutrition activities. WFP will support PRONIANUT (Programme National Intégré d'Alimentation et de Nutrition) to further strengthen the coordination of nutrition activities.

WFP has learned the importance of training health staff who directly implement nutrition in addition to training health centres' in-charges. Furthermore, it was found that the involvement of heads of health districts in the supervision of nutrition activities would enhance coordination, implementation and reporting.

Endnotes

Under "Partnerships", the cross-cutting indicators were reported for all project activities together.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	19,000	8,000	19,000	26,303	6,134	32,437	138.4%	76.7%	170.7%
School Feeding (on-site)	115,000	-	115,000	100,065	-	100,065	87.0%	-	87.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	36,000	16,000	36,000	3,040	-	3,040	8.4%	-	8.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	31,000	-	31,000	26,406	-	26,406	85.2%	-	85.2%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	-	-	-	22,078	-	22,078	-	-	-

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Belgium	BEL-C-00121-01	Beans	0	137	137
Belgium	BEL-C-00121-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	25	0
Belgium	BEL-C-00121-01	Maize	0	319	319

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Belgium	BEL-C-00121-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	24	0
Belgium	BEL-C-00121-01	Vegetable Oil	0	28	0
France		Iodised Salt	0	0	33
France	FRA-C-00235-09	Beans	0	150	150
France	FRA-C-00235-09	Iodised Salt	0	33	0
France	FRA-C-00235-09	Maize	0	327	327
France	FRA-C-00235-09	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	15	0
France	FRA-C-00235-09	Vegetable Oil	0	50	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	0	150	470
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	165	190
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	0	62	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	0	633
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	115	131
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	0	16	16
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	40	90
Norway	NOR-C-00269-01	Beans	0	150	150
Norway	NOR-C-00269-01	Iodised Salt	0	30	0
Norway	NOR-C-00269-01	Maize	0	441	441
Switzerland	SWI-C-00417-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	232	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01211-01	Beans	0	30	30
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01211-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	73	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01211-01	Maize	0	50	50
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01211-01	Sugar	0	15	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01211-01	Vegetable Oil	0	10	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01212-01	Beans	0	170	170
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01212-01	Iodised Salt	0	30	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01212-01	Maize	0	505	505

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01212-01	Vegetable Oil	0	34	0
USA		Iodised Salt	0	0	33
USA	USA-C-01087-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	0	607
USA	USA-C-01087-01	Maize Meal	0	0	745
USA	USA-C-01087-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	60
USA	USA-C-01087-01	Split Peas	0	0	200
USA	USA-C-01087-01	Vegetable Oil	0	0	50
USA	USA-C-01087-03	Beans	0	214	214
USA	USA-C-01087-03	Corn Soya Blend	0	94	0
USA	USA-C-01087-03	Iodised Salt	0	33	0
USA	USA-C-01087-03	Maize	0	593	0
USA	USA-C-01087-03	Vegetable Oil	0	42	0
USA	USA-C-01087-04	Beans	20	0	20
USA	USA-C-01087-05	Beans	450	0	0
USA	USA-C-01087-05	Corn Soya Blend	370	0	0
USA	USA-C-01087-05	Maize Meal	1,050	0	0
USA	USA-C-01087-05	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	150	0	0
USA	USA-C-01087-05	Vegetable Oil	80	0	0
Total			2,120	4,401	5,771